Vol. LV... No. 17,683.

SAN FRANCISCO SHOCKED BY AN ATRO-CIOUS DOUBLE KILLING.

BOTH THE VICTIMS YOUNG WOMEN-LURED TO CHURCH, ASSAULTED AND STRANGLED-ONE BODY HIDDEN IN THE BEL-FRY LOFT-A MEDICAL STU-

> DENT ARRESTED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

gan Francisco, April 14.-San Prancisco in recent years has seen no parallel to the crime of Theodore Durant, a young medical student, at whose door is laid the cruel outrage and murder of two young girls, Blanche Lamont and Minule Williams. Buth were done to death in Emanuel Baptist Church. The body of Miss was found yesterday, backed and mangled, in the pastor's closet. This led to closer search, and the body of Miss Lamont, who had been missing for ten days, was found in the belfry room of the church. Durant, the assistant superintendent of the church Sunday-school, was arrested to-day, and there is no question of his

The body of Blanche Lamont was found at 10:20 o'clock this morning stripped of every stitch of clothing, and the marks of a strangler's repe around her neck. She was stiff, stark and cold when Detective Gibson and Officer Riehl broke inthe door of the musty, dimly lighted room. The face of the strangled girl was purple from the pressure of the rope, twisted from her own clothing. On the dusty floor, thrown in disorder, were the clothes of the victim, tern almost into shreds, as the murderer had thrown them, Signs of a struggle were found in the tracks on and in the finger marks on the woodwork of the wall. Bruises on the flesh and some slight scratches on the face and neck gave evidence of the brutality of the murderous hands which had sent two breautiful victims to the

The discovery of the second victim horrifled the congregation of the Emanuel Church, startled the community and astonished the police. The Easter services which were to have been conducted this 1.orning, despite the gloom cast by the bloody tragedy in the library, were cut off suddenly by the unexpected and awful discovery made by the detectives this morning. The paster of the church, the Rev. J. George Gibson, hastened to the office of the Chief of Police, and there, utterly overcome by the horrors that had descended upon his church, answered questions put to him. The doors of the edifice were closed and the people who had gathered to worship were shut out into the street.

Early this morning Detective Gibson and Officer Richl determined to make a search of every nook and cranny of the building, the belfry being one of the places into which they had determined to They had an idea that it might contain some clew which would lead them to the discovery of the murder of Miss Williams. The men pro ceeded systematically through the library, examining the stuffy little closet in which Miss Willjams's body was found yesterday. At last, shortly after 19 o'clock, Riehl and Gibson started to the door which opens on the winding stairs leading to the bell loft. They turned the handle and found it locked. They had found it locked the night before and turned back. This time they were going ahead, and the door was burst in. Up the dusty stairs, winding for a distance of about fifty feet, the officers graped their way in the dim light and reached the floor of the little room. One glance was all that was needed. In the corner was the body of Blanche Lamont. A hasty examination showed that the body must have been in the place a number of days. The head was half turned across the left shoulder, the neck showing the mark of a rope and the finger prints of the murderer. The body had been straightened and the arms crossed upon the breast, the murderer evidently having taken time to prepare her for what he expected would be her tomb. Hid away among the rafters and the eaves of the church building in the portion contiguous to the belfry, the officers

found parts of the dead woman's garments.

Detective Grbson says he is confident that the girl was first inveigled into one of the lower rooms by Durant and there criminally assaulted and choked to death. The body was then carried up to the helfry and stripped of its clothing. The door of the beifry was locked and the knob broken off to prevent an early entrance to broken off to prevent an early entrance to

ing. The door of the belfry was locked and the mob broken off to prevent an early entrance to the room.

Miss Lamont was last seen alive in the company of young Durant, to whom, it is said, she was engaged to be married. Durant is suspected of having taken the life of the Williams girl, who is known to have been a warm friend of Miss Lamont. They were members of the church, which they frequently attended together, and were also in the same Sunday-school class. Since the disappearance of Blanche, Miss Williams often said that she knew that her companion had met with foul play. This startling statement reached the ears of several members of the church, and the girl was asked for an explanation, but she positively declined to reveal the nature of her information, and the matter was dropped. The police are now inclined to think that Durant, knowing that Miss Williams was in possessor of sufficient evidence to prove his guilt in connection with the disappearance of Miss Lamont, concluded to declare the prove his guilt in connection with the statement of the Williams girl, and momentarily feared exposure. As she continued to declare that her friend had been murdered, Durant determined to kill her. Miss Williams was sixteen years old and lived at Alameda as a domestic in the house of a relative, C. H. Mergen. She had known Durant for several years, but lately had treated him with reserve, explaining to those who noted the change that he had insuited her. She had a note from him Friday morning, it is said, asking her to meet him in San Francisco, as he had something important to discuss with her. She replied, declining to meet him, Durant was at a festival in the church Friday night, but nothing unusual was noticed in his treatment of the girl, who was also present.

One of the most damaging witnesses against the young medical student is Charles Hills, who lives across the street from Emanuel Baptist Church. Shortly after 8 o'clock Friday night he saw a man and woman standing near the street corner. They chatted togeth

Church. Shortly after 8 o'clock Friday night he saw a man and woman standing near the street corner. They chatted together for some time and finally started up the street toward the church. When the church was reached the man caught the girl by the arm and half dragged her to the gate leading to the pastor's study. After a few minutes' conversation, the couple passed through the garden and finally entered the church through e site door. Hills is nositive that the man opened the garden and finally entered the church through a side door. Hills is positive that the man opened the door with a key and was apparently thoroughly familiar with the premises. Suspecting that Femething was wrong he waited outside for a few minutes but, hearing no outcry, came to the conclusion that the couple were members of the church, and went to his home. The description given of the man who accompanied the girl tailies exactly with that of Durant.

given of the man who accompanied the girl tailles exactly with that of Durant.

Durant was arrested across the Bay to-day. He was in his uniform of Second Brigade National Guard Signal Corps. He was on his way to Mount Diablo to do heliograph work. Durant was not unnerved by his arrest, declaring that he would talk only to the police. When a reporter asked him how he explained the fact that Miss Williams's purse was found in his trunk he weakened for a moment, but almost instantly regained his composure. Arriving at the ferry the officers found a great crowd. All had read of the finding of Blanche Lamont's body, and they raised a shout, "Lynch the villain!" Durant became pale, and implored the officers to protect him. He was rushed through the boat to a private room, but he had a narrow escape.

FLORIDA PHOSPHATE MINES CLOSED. Companies of which E. D. W. Holder is president, sixteen in number, and nine co-operative companies, with several volunteer phosphate companies, shut down their mines yesterday indefinitely. This act will throw 1,600 negroes and 160 white men out of employment. The yearly output of the mines which closed down to-day is 275,900 tons. The cause of this action is that the cost of mining rock is greater than the price received for it.

Rowley, Mass., April 14.—The 10 per cent cutdown m wages at the shop of the Burke Hoel Company

O'DONNELL AND M'GUIRE CAPTURED AT PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

THEY HAD HAD LITTLE TO EAT SINCE THEIR FLIGHT FROM THE MATTEAWAY ASTLUM-HOW THEY EFFECTED THEIR ESCAPE-PERRY SEEN IN POUGHKEEPSIE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

Matteawan, N. Y. April 14.-O'Donnell and McGuire, two of the five convicts who escaped from the hospital here on Wednesday night, were captured at Pine Plains at about 11 o'clock this moraing by James Coyle, a hospital attendant. Coyle saw O'Donnell looking out the door of a hay car, and fired a shot into the side of the car, O'Donnell then came out and gave himself up. McGuire, however, jumped from the other side of the car and ran. O'Donnell was delivered into the custody of the station agent near by, and Coyle then started in pursuit of McGuire, who euleavored to get under cover in the woods. When captured, McGuire refused to walk, but, finding that he could not escape, he finally came along willingly. Both men remained in custody until the arrival of the late evening train, when they were returned to the hospital, Coyle in the mean while having been joined by two other attendants, who had been searching the neighborhood.

Both the convicts had walked the track continually since leaving the hospital. They still had on the asylum uniform, except the coats. and, in addition, had in their possession a ragged coat and hat, which they had secured somewher along the track. They had entered no house, and had had little to eat.

McGuire made a statement, agreeing gebstantially with Quigley's, regarding the maner of the escape, except that he state I that the keys were partly made by another patient, wh had been working in the isolation building be fore it was occupied, being engaged with the attendants and others in finishing the floors.

A broken end of a file and about two inches of a watch spring were found in one of the pockets of McGuire's trousers. The file, he said, had been secreted in the isolation building, while work was going on there, and the piece of watch spring had been obtained from the wreck of a watchman's box, which had been demolished sev eral months previously in the ward.

Poughkeepsle, N. Y., April 14.—The capture of Michael O'Donnell and Patrick McGuire this morning has caused no little consternation in this neighborhood. Oliver Perry and Frank Davis are still at large, but, according to good authority, it is a possibility that they will b safely confined within the walls of the Matter wan Asylum inside of a week.

TWO HOUSES AT HUGHSONVILLE ROBBED. On Thursday night entrance was forced into the house of Emil Schoenfeld, at Hughsonville, near Wappinger's Falls, and some clothing and food were stolen. One of the burglars left behind a pair of socks, which have been identified as Perry's, and two pine strips, which he had used as wooden shoes. The socks were all worn out on the bottoms, and discarded for a good pair which the fellow had stolen. This is not he only clew to Perry, as it is almost certain

that he was in this city last night. Early this morning the house of George H. Abbott, at Hughsonville, was also entered by a man supposed to be one of the escaped prisoners, and the place was thoroughly ransacked. The sum of \$840 in money, and an open-faced gold watch, a long dark overcoat, a coat and vest of the same color and a Derby hat were taken. Two loaves of bread and eight pounds of butter were also carried away, and a good meal had been particken of

were also carried away, and a good heat had been partaken of.

About 7.29 o'clock last night a stranger walked unannounced into the kitchen of Orlando Buger's house, at No. 147 North Hamilton-st, near the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad track, where Mr. Buger and his three children were sitting reading. The stranger asked for something to eat, and it was given to him. He held a large, dark-colored sombrero behind his back, and Mr. Buger thinks he had also a club in his hand. The description given by Mr. his back, and Mr. Buger thinks he had also a club in his hand. The description given by Mr. Buger tallies exactly with that of Perry. The stranger asked the way to the bridge road, and, on learning it, walked out. Mr. Buger had heard of Perry's description and he made up his mind this was the man. Chief Platto was promptly informed, and scoured the immediate surroundings of the railroad track, but was unable to find any clew. A reporter called on Mr. Buger to-day, and when the pictures of the fugitives were shown him he immediately pointed at the picture of Perry and said that was the man. There is a rumor that Perry was seen passing Schenectady this afternoon. All the police officials and detectives in that region have been informed of his escape.

over in Danbury searching for the fugitives, was directed by Dr. Allison yesterday to go to Pine Plains and work toward the institution. Coyle reached Pine Plains late last night. He arose about 16 o'clock this morning, and walked to the station to get a morning paper. As he was purchasing a paper from a newsboy he happened to turn around and look down the track of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad. As he did so, he saw the head of a man protruding from the door of a hay car, standing on the siding about fifty yards from the station. He immediately recognized the man to be O'Donnell, and started down the track to make an investigation. As he approached the car, he pointed his revolver at the car door, and fired at random, the builtet going in one door and out of the other. The shot aroused McGuire, who jumped out of the door on the opposite side. O'Donnell, who was completely exhausted from hunger and exposure, crawled back and crouched in the corner of the car. Coyle dragged O'Donnell out of the car and took him back to the station house, leaving him in care of some boys while he himself continued the search for McGuire.

On jumping out of the car, McGuire ran down the track, getting a decided start of Coyle. The chase down the track was an exciting one. Coyle fired two or three shots at the escaped convict, and shouted at him to stop, but the pistol shots only accelerated his flight. McGuire was finally overtaken and captured, and was taken back to the station. Attendants Thomax McDonald and Charles Lacey soon arrived on the scene and took charge of the prisoners, while Coyle wont to the station, attendants Phonnar McDonald and took charge of the prisoners, while Coyle wont to the station on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connection: Railroad, and arrived at Gleeham about two hours later. The prisoners were immediately put into carriages and conveyed to the Institution, which is about two miles from the sayium, O'Donnell and Mcover in Danbury searching for the fugitives, was directed by Dr. Allison yesterday to go to Pine

HOW THEY ESCAPED FROM THE ASYLUM. On reaching the asylum, O'Donnell and Mc-Guire were put into separate rooms, and each was examined at great length. Dr. Allison afterward made the following statement:

examined at great length. Dr. Allison afterward made the following statement:

It appears that the asylum, being a new institution, is not occupied throughout, and a number of the patients are employed from time to time in furnishing various wards. Some months ago a number of patients were employed in scraping the tile floor of the isolation ward, which was then unoccupied. From McGuire's statement, it is found that the keys that freed the men from the cells were started at that time by some patient employed on the improvement. When McGuire was transferred to the south isolation ward, together with other patients, he learned that these keys were concealed behind a sink in the isolation ward. He found them there, together with a piece of flat file about four inches long, and took possession of them. McGuire managed to secure a piece of steel two inches long, and about a quarter of an inch wilde, from the box. With the aid of the piece of file which he had in his possession, he made teeth in the piece of steel, glving him a fine saw, which enabled him to saw two wire strands from the aperture in the cell door when the time came.

McGuire then told how the escape was made, his statement being similar to the one made by Quigley. He said that when the roof was reached and the men crawled along the gutter to the Administration Building, he and O'Donnell dropped from the south side of the building and Perry and Quigley from the north. That was the last time he and O'Donnell saw Perry and the rest of the gang. After the escape was effected he and O'Donnell went to the tracks of the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad, about a half mile from the institution. They walked along the track all that night, hiding the next

burg. Dutchess and Connecticut Hamilton, about a haif mile from the institution. They walked along the track all that night, hiding the next day. They had been walking the track ever since, sometimes by day, but generally in the night. The prisoners were in bad shape physicol their Government. Yours very truly, of their Government.

# NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1895.-TWELVE PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

IT IS A SAFE CURRENCY AGAINST SILVER MONOMETALLISM-A LETTER TO A

CHICAGO COMMITTEE. Chicago, April 14.-Henry Robbins received from

President Cleveland this evening a letter declining the invitation of a number of business men of Chicago to attend a public reception here to himself and Mrs. Cleveland. The letter is as follows: Executive Mansion, Washington, April 13.

To Messrs, William T. Baker, George W. Smith John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly and Henry S. Robbias.

Gottlemen: I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesame financial doctrine.

My attachment to this cause is so great, and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago, that my personal inclination is ngly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation; but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you

ginning of an aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can encage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to I pilo

# TWO MURDERS IN A CHURCH TWO MORE CONVICTS FOUND. | CLEVELAND FOR GOOD MONEY | MADE A HOLE IN THE WALL INGRATITUDE AND MURDER.

WARD'S ISLAND.

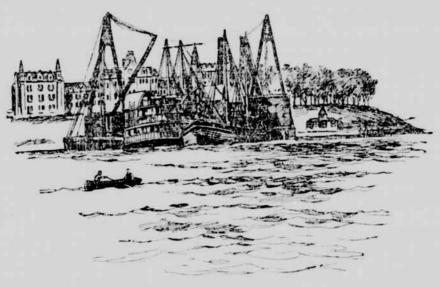
ACCIDENT-NO PANIC ON BOARD, AND NO ONE INJURED-ATTEMPTS TO

FLOAT HER. The New-Haven Line steamboat Continental left her pier in the East River at midnight on Saturday for New-Haven, and went ashore on Ward's Island at 2 o'clock in the morning. She had about sixty passengers on board. They were taken off the stranded vessel in tugs and brought to the city and later went to New-Haven by rail. There was

dense for when the steamer left her pier and she went slowly up the river. It was a matter of some difficulty to get through Hell Gate, and as soon as the captain of the boat had done that he had before him that long and narrow stretch of water which runs up past Ward's Island and Throg's Neck into the Sound. The pilot gave the boat a little too much star-

board helm and it was enough to put her ashore on the eastern end of Ward's Island, near the Homocopathic Hospital. Most of the passengers had gone to hed when the steambout struck, but were awakened by the shock. There was no panle, for the nearness of the shore reassured them. The steambout struck the sea wall around Ward's Island and her bows penetrated the masonry for

twenty feet.
Captain Wetherwax and John Beckwith, the



the welfare of our fellow-countrymen and to the strength, prosperity and honor of our Nation. The situation we are confronting demands that that those who appreciate the importance of this subject, and they eaght to be the first to see impending danger, should no longer remain indifferent or ever-conflicing. If the according money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to everlook the fact that a vast number of our people with scan copportunity thus far to examine the question in all the savesta have nevertheless been ingeniously opportunity thus far to examine the question in all is aspects have nevertheless been

What is now more needed than any argument a plain and simple presentation of the argument. The wreap plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is a line Continuing favor of sound money. In other words, it is a line from the last year of the continuing them. These things are ill-exchanged for the Liusions of debased and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit, and mmercial standing among the nations

cerned in the maintenance of their precious life among themselves they might return to the old days of barter and in this primitive manner as quire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civiliza-

the assurance that though our currency may be de-based, redundant and uncertain, such a situation would improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell is y will not remain stationary; that the best prices benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices an increased cost of all the needs of his home must be long his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with van-ishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot.

against the advocates of a safe and sound currency times gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may in a sense be invested with a greater or least importance to individuals, according to their condi-tions and circumstances. It is, however, only a dif-ference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation and whether dwelling in a centre of finance and commerce or in a remote cor-ner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country.

In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our interdependence, Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood and each has its shops and manufactures. Where ever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found related in one direction to those whose wants they supply and in another they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in of the people is a signal of immediate loss every

If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support the most defenceless of all who suffer in that time of dia they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workingman, as he sees the money he has received for his toll shrink and shrivel in his hand when be tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home. Disguise it as we may, supply his number noise. Deguce it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for soher second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficient character and purposes

# ALMOST KILLED HIS BROTHER.

Peter Jackson, a colored man living between New-Milford and River Edge, N. J., drew a revolver on Policeman Vanderbeck Voorbis, and threatened to shoot him, on Saturday afternoon, when the door open. As soon as he gained an entrance he

begged of his brother-in-law to desist, when he turned on her and knocked her down with one blow

was soon asieen.

Its Jackson as soon as she was able, started
the office of Justice J. G. Webb, at River Edge,
charged her brother-in-law with an attempt to
riter her bushand, and procured a warrant for
arrest. Vanderbeck started out alone in the
ernoon to arrest the negro, and found him still The officer placed his hand on his shoulder and

Newport, R. 1. April 14.—All day long Mayor Waters had been barely alive, and at 9:30 this evening death came without a struggle. The cause of it, that medical alt was powerless, except slightly to retard the fatal day, and make death easier. to retard the fatal day, and make death classet. Early last month the Mayor was forced to take to his bed, but, with a strong heart, he fought until nearly the end.

He was the first chief executive of this city to die in office, and, under the law, the Board of Aldermen may order an election to fill the vacancy. Proderick M. Hammett, the president of the board, has all the power of the chief executive until a company of the chief executive un

# WYOMING OIL MEN JURILANT.

Casper, Wyo., April 11.—The rise in the Standard Oil Company's product in the East has affected Off Company's product in the cents a gallon at their storage tanks here. Wyoming 6il men are jubilant over the prospects for a rise in lubricating off, which is pumped directly from the wells in these fields in a marketable condition. A. E. U. EX-STRIKERS SUE FOR DAMAGES.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 14,-The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has been served with a summons in a suit to be brought for heavy damages growing out of the big strike of the American Railway Union, and the consequent arrest of alleged ringleaders in this city. The suits and wild experiment should om its safe support the most of suffer in that time of discredit will be the people, as in their scanty support, and agman, as he sees the money toil shrink and shrivel in his register it for the necessaries to me. Disguise it as we may, frawn between the forces of see of silver monometallism, if our people are afforded an for scher second thought they that, however cloaked, mean, nor that they will consent undation of a safe currency, clein character and purposes Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The suffering tangleders in this col.

are being brought by two of the men who were arrested last July on complaint of E. A. McKenna, then assistant general superintendent of the St. Paul company in the suffer and the surface of the surface of the St. Paul company. The sumons was served on the St. Paul company. The sumons was served on the St. Paul company by one of sheriff Stanley's deputies several days ago, and Fridey afternoon deputies were seen scurrying around the town looking for E. A. McKenna, then assistant general superintendent of the St. Paul company. The sumons was served on the St. Paul company. The sum of sheriff Stanley's deputies several days ago, and Fridey afternoon deputies were seen scurrying around the town looking for E. A. McKenna. The sum of the sum of the St. Paul company. The sum of the St. Paul company. The sum of sheriff Stanley's deputies several days ago, and fridey afternoon deputies were seen scurrying. This suit is brought to the battle is expected to find the rout is brought to the suit is brought to the sum of the St. Paul company. The sum of the St. Paul company of the St. Paul company. The sum are being brought by two of the men who were nr-

THE STEAMER CONTINENTAL STRUCK ON A BOHEMIAN KILLS HIS BROTHER'S WIFE AND COMMITS SUICIPE.

FOG EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING CAUSED THE CHARLES JANDA, A TAILOR, TWENTY YEARS OLD, AFTER CAUSING MONTHS OF TROUBLE

MAKES A TRAGIC EASTER SUNDAY. Because his brother's wife upbraided him for his wild ways and his failure to pay his board, Charles Janda yesterday killed her, and sent a bullet through his own brain, with fatal regults. Janda was a tailor, and worked for Charles Frey, at No. 136 East Twenty-seventhst. According to the story told by his brother, William, he was a wiid and stubborn fellow of twenty, and was brought to this country from Prague, in Bohemia, by his brother a year ago. William procured a position for him within a fortnight of his arrival in New-York, and provided a home for him with his own family. He had been a cause of trouble to his brother and his wife for months, and they told him finally that he must find quarters elsewhere. He de-

parted, with threats of revenge. William had gone out yesterday morning to avoid a possible visit from his brother, who had threatened to shoot him on Broadway as he returned from work. While he was away his wife's | graciously permit that measure to escape from father, Francis Mahrae, who lives at No. 25 the dungeon in which it has been imprisoned East Fourth-st., and her brother Otto came in since March 28-the Senate Judiciary Committo call, and to bring Easter gifts for the baby. They found Charles Janda there before them, quarreling violently with his sister-in-law, After the three had gone William returned, and had hardly reached the house when Charles came back again and tried to renew his quarrel with Camfile, his sister-in-law. He demanded his clothes, but Camille refused to give them until he had paid the money he owed her for board, Charles then demanded a clean shirt, and William told his wife to give it to him.

Mrs. Janda started then into the little inside oom where Charles had siept. He followed her, and William, who was sitting in the dining-room, aw his wife get the shirt and hold it toward his brother. She had just turned toward Charles to give him the garment when he put his hand into his hip-pocket, and drawing a revolver, fired point-blank at her breast. The built plerced her heart and she fell dead without a cry. The report of the pistol had not died away before Charles had sent another bullet into his own brain. It entered at the right temple, coming out on the left side, just above and behind the ear. William ran out of the flat and on the way

met his brother-in-law, Otto Mahran, and his father-in-law, Francis Mahran.

William ran to the Fifth-st, police station to ask for aid. An ambulance was summened from Hellevie. Charles was removed in it to the hospital, where he did a few hours later. The pital, where he died a few hours later. The body of Mrs. Janda lay where it fell upon the floor until Coroner's Physician Huber came and gave permission for the undertakers to remove it.

# ALL HANDS AND THE DOCTOR AFFECTED.

JOHN B. LOZIER AND HIS FAMILY, OF GRADELL, N. J. NEARLY KILLED BY COAL GAS

AND PAINT PUMES. The family of John B. Lozier, owner of the Oradell (N. J.) stock farm and the racetrack connected with it, had a narrow escape from death from coal gas on Saturday night. Dr. Jones was called to the farm at le o'clock and found Mr. Lozier, his wife; her brother, Demarest Rumsey, of Hackensack, Mr. Lozier's young daughters, Claire and Grace, Miss Bowers, the governess, Edward Sheppard, superintendent of the farm, Stephen Oberhauser and his wife, employes on the place and the household servant, all suffering with fever, headache and violent vomiting.

The Loziers returned from Florida on Friday, after spending the winter in the warm regions While they were away the entire interior of the house was repainted. When the family retired on Saturday night the house was closed tightly. Dur the steam heat, was started. A defective five caused the coal gas to escape, and the house was filled with the fumes. The heat caused the fresh paint

tion which accompanied the inhaling of the fumes. Realizing something was wrong, he tried to awaken the others, but without much success. Finally, John B. Lozier was aroused, and on rising fell, and was too sick to regain his feet for some time. Oberhauser and his wife were summoned to aid the doctor, but were themselves prostrated. other help in the tenements on the place, he sent to Tenatty for Dr. Lansing. The two physicians labored with their patients during part of the night. Mrs. Lozier was considered in great danger, but last evening she was said to be im-proving. Miss Bowers was also seriously affected,

proving. Miss Bowers was also serious, affected, but is raliying. Mr. Lozier was completely paralyzed for about six hours, and was at one time believed to be in a state of collapse. He, too, has come around, and is now able to walk.

Dr. Jones at first attributed the stekness to lobster salad, which the family had for tea; but when he was himself affected, after being in the house a short time, and the Oberhausers showed the same symptoms, he searched for a cause, and learned that the chimney was so clogged with soot as to throw the coal gas through the house.

Mr. Lozier is well known among horsemen and sportsmen. He has a number of fine horses and dogs on his farm, which is about a mile from the place recently purchased by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant.

## MISCHIEVOUS BROOKLYN BOYS.

THEY GROUND A TROLLEY CURRENT, PULL DOWN A FEED WIRE, AND PELT A POLICE-MAN WITH STONES.

About 200 boys gathered at Knickerbocker-ave, and Troutman-st., Brocklyn, last evening and placed a piece of carpet on the trolley track grounding the current. A piece of rope was then secured and thrown across the feed wire, which they pulled down. While the boys were amusing themselves in this manner, Policeman Wemyss, of the Twentieth Precinct, appeared on the scene and arrested Chris-

topher Hospel, twelve years old, of No. 275 Knicker-bocker-ave, who appeared to be the leader. While taking his prisoner to the station a crowd of nearly 50e boys attacked the policeman with stones and other missile, striking him about the head and body. Policeman Jenseke, of the Central Office Squad, went to the assistance of Wennyss and

## FATAL FALL FROM A FIRE-ESCAPE.

JENNIE VANCE, TRYING TO GET INTO HER ROOMS BY THE WINDOW, MISSES HER FOOTING

Jennie Vance, twenty-one years old, fell from the third floor fire-escape of her rooms, at No. 468 West Fifty-third-st., last night, and was almost instantly killed. Miss Vance lived with her sister, and both girls had been visiting during the evenand both girls had been visiting during the even-ing in the rooms of friends who lived on the floor ing in the rooms of friends who lived on the floor above. When they came down to enter their own rooms they found that the spring lock inside secure! the door, so that their key would not open it. Jennie said she would go out on the fire-scape to enter the kitchen through the window, and so open the door. She missed her foothold on the ladder of the escape, and fell to the pavement below, fracturing her skull. She was removed to a drugstore nearby and a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance was summoned, but she died before it arrived.

A DRY SUNDAY IN PARK RESTAURANTS. The hungry traveller who likes to have his Sunday breakfast, luncheon or dinner at either the Casino, McGown's Pass Tavern, or the Claremont, learned yesterday that food was abundant, but barring soft stuffs there was not a drop to drink. barring soft stuffs there was not a drop to drink. The conductors of the three taverns named had made a hard and fast bargain that not even a drop of beer was to be sold in the houses and the resolution was strictly carried out.

The Park Police had their usual contingent of men about the restaurants and there was no need of detectives in plain clothes, for so far as the Park was concerned, it was truly a dry Sunday.

A CALIFORNIA HOTEL BURNED. Pasadena, Cal., April 14.-The Hotel Raymond, a well-known resort, one and a half miles from here, was destroyed by fire this afternoon,

### PRICE THREE CENTS. HOPE FOR LOCAL BILLS.

LEXOW AND O'CONNOR LIKELY TO MAKE A SHOW OF ADVANCING THEM

THIS WEEK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SAXTON BELIEVES THAT THE POLICE BILLS AND THE JUS

FURTHER REPUBLICAN OPPOSI-TION - BROOKLYN LEGISLA-TION-THE OUTLOOK FOR

ELECTORAL REFORM. Albany, April 14 (Special.)-Governor Morton is so determined that the Legislature shall make a forward movement with the New-York reform bills this week that the followers of Thomas C. Platt apparently think they must permit these measures to escape from their retarding grasp for a brief season, at least. It is anticipated, therefore, that Senator Lexow will make a demonstration in the Senate of desiring to push forward the Bipartisan Police bill and the Police Reorganization bill, and that Senator O'Connor, after depriving the Police Justices Removal bill of one of its most valuable features, will tee's room-and will seek to advance it to a third reading. No one here, however, will believe that Mr. Platt's followers sincerely desire

Governor Morton. Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, in all the ways of action which are legitimate to one occupying his official position, is laboring most loyally in suppert of this policy of Governor Morton to bring forward more rapidly the New-York reform bills. Mr. Saxton lives here in State-st., in & house which faces the pretty little park east of the State Capitol. Looking out upon this park and then over at the Capitol to-day, while engaged in a talk about the New-York bills, Mr. Saxton said, reflectively:

these measures to become laws, until they are

out of the Legislature's hands and in those of

Saxton said, reflectively:

If my memory does not betray me, it was the Circumlocution Office in "Little Dorrit" where the art of "How not to do it" was practised in its perfection. That art is not greatly admired by the American people; and I therefore hope it will not become one of the permanent accomplishments of the State Capitol. Take these New-York City reform bills. Every one expected, that they would be passed long ago, in view of the character of last fall's election. The Republican Legislature was a resuit of that reform movement, which was one of the most remarkable of this scheration. Thus far, nevertheless, the Legislature has failed, I fear, to meet the just expectations of the people. The session will probably end in four or five weeks, and really but little important legislation has been accomplished. Especially is this true in regard to probably end in four or five weeks, and really but little important legislation has been accomplished. Especially is this true in regard to New-York City matters. There are certain measures that are imperatively demanded by the people and are necessary to meet existing conditions. If there is one duty more than another that presses upon this Legislature it is to uproot and destroy, as far as possible, every vestige of Tammany Hall rule. That duty ought not to have been lost sight of for one instant in a quarterl over patronage. We in the Legislature, it seems to me, must not make the mistake of thinking that the people outside of New-York City are indifferent upon this question of reforming the government of New-York. They are watching our course very closely, and, if we fall to do what we ought, they will bring us to account in due time. Fortunately, the record of to do what we ought, they will bring us to ac-count in due time. Fortunately, the record of the Legislature is not yet completed. There is still time in which our party pledges can be re-deemed; but there ought not to be further delay.

The correspondent then asked: What are the prospects of action this week upon the New-York bills?

Mr. Saxton answered: I think that the Police bills will probably pass, without further Republican opposition. The prospects are also much brighter for the Police Justicer Removal bill than they were last week. No Republican Senator can oppose that act without wronging the people, injuring his party and clouding his own political future. This Police Magistrates act will probably pass this week in substantially its present form. There are other New-York bills also that ought to pass immediately. I can see no good reason for further delaying. I can see no good reason for further delaying the passage of the School bill or the Legal Sales

an inquiry of The Tribune correspondent, said that while he was in Brooklyn lately he had perceived there were widespread Republican differences regarding a large number of bills which had been introduced in the Legislature changing the city's form of government and transferring political patronage. Commenting upon these bills and other measures of like character, Mr. Saxton

One reason, and I think the chief reason, why the Democratic party met with so great a disaster last fall is found in the fact that the Democratic Governor and Legislature had prostituted the power intrusted to them, by efforts to build up a faction and a machine. We must not follow in their footsteps. The great danger that confronts this Legislature is the disposition on the part of some to consider the interests of the Republican organization in this or that city as paramount to all others. I believe in party organization, but when it comes to the issue of an organization against the people, my sympathies are with the people. We will commit a stupendous blunder, even from a partisan point of view, if we legislate for any person or faction at the people's expense.

The correspondent inquired:

What are the prospects of Ballot Reform and Election Reform laws generally?

The Lieutenant-Governor answered: The Lieutenant-Governor answered:
There has been no change of importance made as yet by this Legislature in our Election laws, but I think the enactment of a Blanket Ballot law is a certainty. Personally, I prefer the form of ballot proposed in the Sarger bill, with the names of candidates grouped alphabetically under the titles of the offices; but there seems to be an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the party-column ballot, and that will probably be approved of by the Legislature. Senator Raines has apent a great deal of labor on his bill, and it seems to be in very good shape, with one exception. It provides that an illiterate voter can take seems to be in very good shape, with one exception. It provides that an illiterate voter can take a frierd with him into the election booth to aid him in the preparation of his ballot. Of course, if that is adopted, it will open the doors wide to frauds on the franchise; and I am hoping, therefore, that only the election officers will be permitted thus to aid illiterate voters. My own opinion is that the bill, without the provision mentioned, adequately protects the liliterates, except, perhaps, those mythical ones who want to split their ticket.

If it is necessary for some one to go in the

except, pernaps, those mythical ones who want to split their ticket.

If it is necessary for some one to go in the hooth with them, it seems to me we ought to follow the precedents of other States and place this duty upon sworn election officers. There is one other thing in this line that the Legislature should not fail to do. The Republican party is pledged to a better and stronger Corrupt Practice act. The Governor recommended it in his message. The people are anxious for it. The Legislature ought not to adjourn until it has taken this important step in the direction of a clean ballot and honest elections.

## ELEVEN PERSONS BAPTIZED IN THE SOUND

The largest baptism ever witnessed at Cold Spring Harbor took p'ace yesterday at 3 o'clock. Eleven persons were immersed in the harbor waters at Main-st. The Rev. S. L. Cox, paster of the Bapservices, and 1,500 people witnessed the ceremonies. The people baptized were George Cox, Percy Bunca, William Remson, Hiram Brown, Frank Barrett, Percy Doty Edward Cashaw, George Mason, Mrs. George Mason, Anna Smith and Mabel Van Arsiale.

WAR BETWEEN CATTLEMEN AND SETTLERS.

Perry, O. T., April 14.-Serious trouble prevails in Beaver County in the extreme western portion of Oklahoma between homestead settlers and the cattiemen. Cattlemen have fenced in the homesteaders' farms, and every day brings fresh reports of kill-Many complaints have gone to the Secretary of the Interior, and Special Agent Poe has arrived at Beaver City to make investigations. Only one-tenth of the farms in this large county have been taken by the settiers. The factions meet April 20 to see if a settlement can be had